



Charles T. Manatt, right, speaking at a news conference Sunday in San Francisco after Walter F. Mondale was forced to back down in his attempt to remove him as the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. At left is Bert Lance, the new overall director of the Mondale campaign. With them is James A. Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman.

Mondale To Keep Manatt as Party Chief

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO On the eve of the opening of the Democratic convention, Walter F. Mondale bowed to the demands of Democratic congressional leaders and other party officials and agreed

Ferraro says Reagan's comment "puts down" women. Page 3.

to keep Charles T. Manatt as chairman of the Democratic National Committee through the Nov. 6 election.

Less than 48 hours after Mr. Manatt revealed that Mr. Mondale had told him he was out and that Bert Lance, a Carter administration official, was to become the overall director of the campaign, Mr. Manatt and Mr. Lance faced reporters together Sunday to say that they were a new team.

The Mondale campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, said that Mr. Manatt "has agreed to continue as chairman of the DNC," concentrating on an effort to raise "an unprecedented amount of money."

Mr. Johnson denied that Mr. Mondale had reversed himself on the issue, saying the former vice president "will stick with his position... when we think it is a matter of principle."

But Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and a principal figure in a five-hour conference that led to the final decision, acknowledged that the strong opposition to Mr. Mondale's appointment of Mr. Lance gave Mr. Coelho the leverage to change Mr. Mondale's mind about Mr. Manatt.

"The fact was that Manatt had a lot of support in the financial community and in the Democratic Party structure throughout the country," Mr. Coelho said, adding that "we didn't want to sacrifice that support."

The dispute over the party and campaign leadership had threatened to ruin the opening of the convention, Mr. Coelho said.

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Ships and trucks idled at the Dover Eastern Docks.

British Dockers Close Freight Traffic in Dover

The Associated Press

LONDON — British dockworkers expanded their strike Monday to include freight traffic through Dover but decided to continue handling passenger ferries to the Continent.

The move saved the vacation plans of thousands of European travelers at the height of the holiday season.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government vowed to take all necessary actions to keep the economy moving but indicated it was too soon to talk of declaring a state of emergency or calling out the army to run the docks.

The stoppage, which began last Tuesday, has already stranded three-quarters of Britain's import and export goods.

Both sides in the dispute, an outgrowth of the four-month miners' strike, accepted an invitation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, an independent organization, to join in a new mediation effort.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, representing 35,000 dockworkers, and the National Association of Port Employers were to meet separately with the arbitration officials.

Unionized dockers at Dover voted to close the port to freight traffic at 6 P.M., adding it to the list of about 90 ports where freighters are standing idle. But the longshoremen agreed to continue handling passenger ferries. Over the weekend, thousands of European travelers had feared that their holidays would be disrupted by a stoppage.

Mrs. Thatcher held a 90-minute meeting with her top cabinet advisers to discuss options for dealing with the strike.

Afterward, Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley told the House of Commons that the Conservative government "will take all necessary precautions and actions to protect the economic life of the country."

But Employment Secretary Thomas King dismissed reports that the government was considering declaring a state of emergency.

"There is absolutely no question of that being on the cards in any imminent sense at all," he said in a radio interview.

The British Broadcasting Corp. and the Press Association, the domestic news agency, quoted government sources as saying there were "no imminent plans" to invoke emergency powers or bring in the troops.

The stoppages are widely seen as

Lance Decision Backfires on Mondale

Party's Confidence in His Political Judgment Is Shaken

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For weeks, Walter F. Mondale's overall campaign strategy has called for using the Democratic National Convention to focus the attention of the delegates on the need for party unity and that of the nation on the themes of the election campaign.

But with his rapid-fire decisions to pick a woman as his running mate and to elevate Bert Lance to a position of leadership, along with his abortive effort to remove Charles T. Manatt as party chairman, Mr. Mondale has invited riveted attention on the question of his own political judgment.

Respect for Mr. Mondale's acumen and daring soared with the announcement Thursday that he had chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate. But the former vice president's decision to tap Mr. Lance, the Georgia party chairman, as general chairman of the Mondale-Ferraro campaign dismayed key Mondale supporters and shook their confidence in the campaign's sense of political timing.

The weekend of maneuvering reached a conclusion that some politicians saw as embarrassing late Sunday afternoon when Mr. Mondale, forced to back down by an outpouring of protests from party

leaders, abandoned his effort to make Mr. Manatt step down as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"This campaign has displayed an amazing ability to accentuate the negative," Robert S. Strauss, a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Sunday in a response that was typical of those among party leaders.

The question of why Mr. Mondale, without consulting his main

supporters in organized labor, Congress and the party, moved against Mr. Manatt and turned command of his campaign over to Mr. Lance, was heard at every hand on Sunday.

Mr. Lance resigned as director of the Office of Management and Budget in 1977 after an investigation of his personal finances but was later acquitted of charges of bank fraud.

Mr. Mondale's advisers said the decision to appoint Mr. Lance had been made with full knowledge that the choice would not be popular. But Mondale advisers felt that the appeal of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket had to be shored up in the South before the start of the general election campaign.

Also, advisers said that Mr. Mondale believed he needed to make a dramatic gesture, like the

removal of Mr. Manatt as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which preceded the Lance appointment, to show he was now in full control of the party.

Taken together, the Ferraro and Lance decisions illustrate the conflicting needs bearing on Mr. Mondale as the Democrats' 39th convention opened. His advisers believe he must break with the Democratic past with dramatic gestures, like the choosing of a woman as running mate, while simultaneously shoring up the party's traditional base in places like Mr. Lance's South.

But the methods used by Mr. Mondale did more than flatten the swelling wave of enthusiasm set off by the selection of Ms. Ferraro. They brought to light a rare division over campaign tactics in the Mondale high command and also illustrated the deep bitterness among Democrats over the political legacy of Jimmy Carter, who was Mr. Lance's original patron.

Some people close to the Mondale campaign cited the isolation of Mr. Mondale and his senior advisers, James A. Johnson and John P. Reilly, at Lake Tahoe over the weekend as causing the bad timing of the Lance announcement.

The top campaign officials in San Francisco, sensing the mood of the arriving delegates, all warned against the initial plan to install

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Western Nations Tighten Nuclear Export Controls

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Western countries that supply nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on nuclear exports, according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said the suppliers agreed that they had to do more to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons. They agreed to expand safeguards on existing plants, press new suppliers to tighten sales and control transfers of components.

The meeting, arranged at the initiative of the Reagan administration, began Wednesday and concluded Friday, the officials said.

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid allegations, as an administration official put it, "of the big guys gangling up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation.

The Luxembourg gathering was the first meeting since 1977 of most of the 15 members of the so-called Nuclear Suppliers Club. That they were willing to meet at all, despite

sensitivities of many nations buying nuclear technology, reflects the heightened political concern over the spread of nuclear weapons, the officials said.

The Soviet Union and other East European members of the group, which first met in 1974, were not invited. Officials said Western participants wanted to develop a common position first.

Of immediate concern to the participants, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

The push for the meeting also signals the increasing influence within the Reagan administration of those who want a tougher policy against the spread of nuclear weapons as against those who favor U.S. development and sales of commercial nuclear power and fuel.

Reagan administration policy in this area has been regularly attacked as inadequate by the Nuclear Control Institute and other like-minded organizations. They issued a report last week maintaining that while more safeguards and export controls are important, they are not enough. They called for renouncing the production and use of weapons-grade plutonium and uranium and reduced reliance on nuclear power.

Of the Luxembourg meeting, an administration official said: "We are very encouraged by the seriousness of the discussions, the willingness to do follow-on work by specific countries, and the commitment to have another session."

Officials also said there was not a lot of the usual haggling over the need to be reliable nuclear suppliers in order not to jeopardize business interests. This seems to stem from both greater sensitivity toward the spread of nuclear weapons and decreasing interest in nuclear power as an energy source.

Of the original 15 members of the Nuclear Suppliers Club, 11 attended. They were Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and the United States. Australia, which had been an observer, was added.

By mutual agreement, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland, which are all members of the group, were not invited. The Soviet Union has traditionally taken a stance against the spread of nuclear weapons at least as tough as the United States.

At its last meeting in September 1977, the Nuclear Suppliers Club prepared a set of guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology and material to be governed with special care.

Officials said, however, that a general meeting seemed appropriate because of a growing realization among suppliers that new common problems were developing.

First, new countries such as Brazil and China have become suppliers. Discussions in Luxembourg dealt with how to approach them.

Second, countries with a potential for building nuclear weapons have been able to circumvent existing guidelines and the lists of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents and dual-use technology for the production of weapons-grade nuclear material. These are far harder to keep track of than whole plants for nuclear enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Third, the continued movement of countries, such as Pakistan, toward a nuclear-capable capability reinforced the need to strengthen and expand safeguards on existing nuclear facilities.

East German Author Thrives on Conflicts

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Thanks to the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, Stefan Heym of East Berlin recently received an envelope containing copies of a file that the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept on him during the anti-Communist fervor of the McCarthy years.

The 71-year-old German novelist, who left the United States in 1952, was amused to discover that the FBI had listed him as a member of a panoply of Communist-front organizations that, he said, he had not even known existed.

"Really, I was listed in every good book," the writer said, relaxing on his sunny terrace in blue jeans and jogging shoes.

The recollection of distant harassment in America, the adopted homeland he later abandoned, led inevitably to a consideration of Mr. Heym's difficult situation in East Germany, where he has not been allowed to publish for a decade. He lives here as a privileged dissident, too important to be openly persecuted but too prickly and unorthodox to be officially embraced.

These days there are no secret policemen outside Mr. Heym's big gray stucco villa on Rabin-dramath-Tagore-Strasse, a byway winding through a leafy glen on the fringes of East Berlin. But the novelist says he assumes that he has "a bigger file" in East Germany than in the United States, where he had sought refuge from the Nazis.

"So," he said with an elfin grin, "having been the subject of the research of two police apparatuses, I feel I must have been one of the more effective writers. It's a kind of literary prize not everybody's getting."

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Stefan Heym, the novelist, has been a target of harassment in both East and West.

Reagan Qualifies Efforts For Warmer Soviet Ties

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, qualifying his attempts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, said Monday that his administration "does not and will never" overlook human rights abuses in its search for peace.

Marking the start of Captive Nations Week, Mr. Reagan spoke at a White House ceremony and demanded a full accounting on the case of a Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov, and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

"Yes, we stand for peace," Mr. Reagan said. "But we stand for peace with freedom and for peace with dignity."

President Reagan, who has spent much of the year urging Moscow to return to the arms control talks, spoke to a group that included immigrants who he said had "seen and suffered the full gamut of totalitarianism."

"Conscious of accusations that his administration has applied its criticism of human rights abuses abroad in a selective manner guided by ideology," Mr. Reagan declared: "We must and will condemn all tyrants who deny their citizens human rights, whether they be dictators of the left or the right."

However, he reserved his sharpest rhetoric for a denunciation of "Communist totalitarianism" as "the single greatest challenge to human rights in the world today." In a plea on behalf of Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

"The world demands to know the fate of these two brave and courageous people," Mr. Reagan said. "To those who believe our policy must always be willful ignorance of ugly truths, must be silence in the face of prosecution and appeasement or surrender to aggression, I say no."

"That price is far too steep and we dare not and will never pay it," Mr. Reagan also used the occasion to reaffirm U.S. support for Afghan rebels reportedly receiving aid from the CIA in their fight against Soviet forces and to renew his request for additional support for CIA-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

But some officials said that significant differences remained between the U.S. and Soviet positions on the talks and that at least some of these would have to be resolved before the meeting could be firmly scheduled.

The White House spokesman, Larry A. Speakes, on Monday disputed reports suggesting that the administration wanted to delay the talks until after the presidential election, administration officials told Reuters in Washington.

"The president has not proposed delaying the talks," Mr. Speakes said. "We have proposed meeting in September. Our acceptance was for September."

But he added: "We are prepared to meet at a mutually convenient time."

New Zealand Winner Charges Foe Starts 'Constitutional Crisis'

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The political transition in New Zealand took bizarre twists Monday as the newly elected national leader declared that the country was in a "constitutional crisis" and the visiting foreign minister of Australia envisaged an abrupt challenge to New Zealand's military pact with the United States.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who arrived Sunday, appeared to be keeping a deliberately low profile. But his effort to preserve the military alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States, ANZUS, inevitably was affected by the political storm.

The "constitutional crisis" started when Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, a conservative who lost Saturday's national election by a wide margin, changed in a national television interview that the winner of the election, David Lange, the Labor Party leader, had refused to let him to end pressure on the

New Zealand dollar. The New Zealand central bank halted foreign exchange transactions Sunday to stem a huge outflow of funds.

Mr. Lange, in a separate interview, accused the prime minister of refusing to accept the election result and of falsely describing the position of the Treasury and Reserve Bank.

"We have now reached the point where there is a constitutional crisis," said Mr. Lange, who is expected to take office in about two weeks.

The Australian foreign minister, William Hayden, particularly, is disturbed by the Labor Party's stand that no nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships can enter New Zealand waters or ports.

According to aides, Mr. Shultz has decided to postpone any confrontation on the issue with the

incoming Labor government in the hope that Mr. Lange will water down or discard Labor's anti-nuclear position in the next several months.

Mr. Shultz has made only vague and indirect statements on the issue, but Mr. Hayden said that he and Mr. Shultz would carry blunt messages to Mr. Lange in meetings scheduled for Tuesday. On the issue of port calls by nuclear vessels, Mr. Hayden said, "No ships means no treaty" by ANZUS.

A State Department spokesman denied that Mr. Shultz intended to say anything so provocative in his meeting with Mr. Lange, but he did not deny that the issue will be vital to the United States-New Zealand alliance.

Emphasizing that the United States does not desire an early confrontation, the spokesman said that there were no plans for any U.S. warships to visit New Zealand again before the end of the year. This would provide time for negotiations.

Only seven U.S. warships, including three that are nuclear-powered, visited New Zealand in the past 12 months, according to the U.S. Embassy. This suggests that the U.S. insistence on access to New Zealand ports is more a matter of principle and precedent in alliance relations than one of operations.

Senior Labor Party figures made it increasingly clear that the party's anti-nuclear policy is a long-standing matter of deep principle that cannot be easily changed or discarded.

A former Labor Party leader, Wallace E. Rowling, who was party spokesman on foreign affairs until his retirement from Parliament last week, suggested in a telephone interview that only the outbreak of war could change the party's refusal to permit nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships in New Zealand.

Bank Official: Brief Lange
Top Reserve Bank officials went to Auckland on Monday to brief Mr. Lange and heightened specu-

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Ferraro Assails Reagan For Views on Women

Says President Doesn't Understand 'Where Women Are Coming From'

By Jay Mathews and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, California—Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, the expected Democratic nominee for vice president, says that President Ronald Reagan "really doesn't know where women are coming from" and predicted that doubts about her qualifications will be erased soon because "quite frankly, I think I'm pretty good."

In an interview Sunday, Ms. Ferraro joked about the inconveniences of Secret Service protection and her new staff's difficulty in adjusting to her sense of humor. But she expressed no doubt that she and Walter F. Mondale would defeat Mr. Reagan in the Nov. 6 general election.

As she talked at her small rented house here, Ms. Ferraro appeared relaxed and eager to begin campaigning. She did not shy away from her role as an outspoken leader of the feminist movement.

"To make the comment that a woman was chosen for national office as a token puts down all the women of America," she said in criticizing Mr. Reagan's remarks of last week.

She acknowledged that polls show that many American men have expressed doubt about voting for a woman as vice president. "But," she said, "those men haven't met me."

"In the next three and a half months, people will get to know Geraldine Ferraro. . . . They'll get to know what I've done in the last several years, whether or not they can trust me, and I think that's going to be the answer they have in November."

"I don't think Ronald Reagan really knows where women are coming from in this country," she said, "women who work because they have to. He doesn't understand that."

She predicted that she would be able to reach older women who may view activist feminists as threats to family values. "You can't tell me women in Utah are not worried about their ability to compete on an equal basis when they get out in the work force."

"Quite frankly," she said, "it bothers me when people say, 'I'm pro-family, and therefore I'm not in favor of the women's movement.' . . . That's garbage."

She said her well-publicized role as a professional woman and successful wife and mother would help eliminate misconceptions about feminists, but added that there

were lessons in her life for the many women who raise families alone. Because of her father's death, she said, "my mother became a single head of household when I was 8 years old. What does my mother know about the Equal Rights Amendment? But she knows what it's like to try to go out and support two kids. We've got to focus on that type of person and not the traditional feminist."

To counter criticism that she lacks the qualifications to be vice president, she asserted that she has "a pretty damn good record." In her three terms in Congress, she said, "I've shored a lot into five and a half years. And I think that's been the pattern of my life. I make the most of what I have, and I'll do that with the vice presidency as well."

"There's no requirement that you have to be in the Senate 'X' number of years or get a masters in Middle East, if there is such a thing. Because if there were, Ronald Reagan wouldn't be president of the United States, nor frankly would Jimmy Carter."

Asked about the White House attack on her statement that Mr. Reagan was not a "good Christian" because of "unfair" budget cuts, Ms. Ferraro expressed irritation at discussing religion in a political campaign. She said she had only been responding to charges that her support for freedom of choice on abortion conflicts with her Roman Catholic faith.

She said that she would "prefer not to discuss" religion but that "if you don't want to discuss whether or not his budget policies are in the Christian tradition, don't discuss whether my pro-choice position is in the Catholic tradition."

"If they're going to deal with Christianity, they're going to have to deal with it on every issue. They can't just take one issue," she said.

Ms. Ferraro said that, if nominated as expected, she would emphasize in her acceptance speech to the Democratic National Convention on Thursday that her nomination was "just one more historical step."

She acknowledged that moving from a congressional seat to a national campaign is "a big step."

During her years in Congress, and particularly during the last few weeks as chairman of the convention platform committee and a vice presidential possibility, Ms. Ferraro has acquired a reputation as a blunt, often humorous speaker who does not always weigh the political impact of her remarks. She has sometimes also been brusque with the media, overriding staff arrangements.



Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro at South Lake Tahoe, California, before the opening of the Democratic National Convention on Monday in San Francisco.

Mondale and Ferraro: 'Frisco Designer Label'

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Geraldine A. Ferraro, Walter F. Mondale's choice as running mate, has yet to prove her ability as a national political campaigner. But she has already spawned a cottage industry here, as the Democrats gather for their quadrennial convention.

A table outside a press conference held by the Women's National Political Caucus sagged under the

weight of T-shirts, buttons, bumper stickers and banners ballyhooing the Mondale-Ferraro ticket.

Standing beside it, Judith Meuli, a member of a women's voting coalition, said the items were flown in from Los Angeles two days after Mr. Mondale, the Democratic Party's likely presidential nominee, announced his selection of the New York congresswoman.

Although Mr. Mondale's colors are blue and white, Ms. Meuli noted, the Mondale-Ferraro apparel was in bright green, the official color of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Lee Smith says that delegates do not go to political conventions to nominate presidential candidates. "They go to buy buttons," he said. And the 26-year-old Chicago entrepreneur plans to make a killing.

He is peddling Mondale-Ferraro buttons for \$5, double the official price charged by the two companies that have exclusive contracts from the Democratic National Committee. By week's end, he says, they may go for \$15 — if the two companies don't try to run him out of business.

But as long as he can evade them, Mr. Smith expects to do well. Four years ago in New York, he made \$1,800 after expenses during the Democratic National Convention. "It's not bad," he said. "Some people break rocks for a living."

Senator Pete Wilson of California, a Republican and former mayor of San Diego, will get a chance to put some of his Democratic friends on the spot during the San Francisco convention. He will be a reporter and commentator all week for KPIX television in San Francisco.

"I don't want any snickers when I come to get my press pass," Senator Wilson said. Did he plan to ask Democratic officials any tough questions? "Hey, I've got a lot of friends up here," he replied. "I've gotten party invitations from Chuck Manatt, Alan Cranston and Dianne Feinstein."

Rick Ridder, Senator Gary Hart's convention floor manager,

wears loose-fitting clothes on his scarecrow frame, has a thatch of unruly brown hair sticking out from under his baseball cap and generally sports an amiable grin.

Robert Redford he is not. Nonetheless, he put on a fashion show for reporters Saturday to model the clothes the Hart troops, "in a never-ending search to find out who is who in the Hart campaign," will wear in the heat of the action.

In order of their rank, superwhips will wear white caps emblazoned with Senator Hart's name; floor leaders will sport red caps; whips will have white Hart T-shirts; and state floor leaders will wear red T-shirts. Mere "shepherds," assigned to head the bidding of the superwhips, will sport shiny red, hooded, nylon windbreakers.

Don't worry, Mr. Ridder said, that the temperature in the Moscone Center will approach that in Khartoum at high noon. "We field-tested these," he said, "and the reports were that if you were not wearing anything underneath, it's quite comfortable."

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weight of T-shirts, buttons, bumper stickers and banners ballyhooing the Mondale-Ferraro ticket.

Reagan Officials Find Deregulation Easy to Proclaim, Hard to Achieve

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan sets his reelection campaign in full gear, he is likely to boast of success in slashing federal regulations for once-sheltered industries such as banks and airlines.

But Mr. Reagan's record in "getting government off the backs of the people," as he puts it, has been mixed, especially when it comes to rules that touch on health, safety or the environment.

A case in point is the decision last week by Elizabeth H. Dole, secretary of transportation, requiring air bags or automatic seat belts on all new passenger automobiles sold in the United States within five years.

The air bag decision was one the administration wanted to avoid, some say, because these so-called passive restraints represent an especially intrusive instance of government protecting people from themselves.

"Something like this makes me think, for this we elected Ronald Reagan?" said Walter Olson, associate editor of Regulation, a magazine published by the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative policy research organization. "This is an issue that sticks out like a sore thumb, because there's an element of people being protected against a hazard they knew they were facing."

Democrats and some Republicans have long disagreed with that view. From air bags to drugs to motorcycle helmets, presidents and Congress have held that the law must sometimes protect people from themselves.

"Left to their own devices," said Steven Kelman, associate director of public policy at the Kennedy School of Government, "a lot of people in the Reagan administration would have urged the virtual elimination of all safety and health regulations. But the level of public commitment to these areas is strong enough to have so far restrained the ideologues."

Many authorities now say that political realities have tempered the administration's deregulatory zeal. An example of the mellowing is the Republican Party's demand for the cancellation of the 55 mile-an-hour (90 kilometers-an-hour) national speed limit. Richard M. Nixon signed that fuel-saving standard into law in 1974, during the Arab oil embargo. Federal officials later found that it also saved lives.

Since then, enthusiasm for the limit has waned. Since 1975, when Congress made the temporary limit permanent, each successive legislative session has seen a flurry of bills aimed at repealing it. The administration, however, has backed away from its initial support of repeal.

"It was politically impossible for

them to change it," said Joan Claybrook, who headed the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration during the Carter administration and is now president of Public Citizen, a consumer group.

Administration officials brush aside suggestions that they are accepting a paternalistic role for government. C. Boyden Gray, who as counsel for Vice President George Bush's Regulatory Relief Task Force, insists that the air bag decision, for instance, is an aberration.

"It isn't a classic example of purely private behavior that has no external consequences," he said. "The whole question of highway accidents does put a very heavy burden on medical bills, which all taxpayers have to pay."

However, such decisions have dismayed many conservatives and libertarians who supported Mr. Reagan's efforts to remove government from people's lives.

"I don't think it's any of the government's business to protect people from themselves, whether it's seat belts, cyclamates or marijuana," said David Boaz, vice president of the Cato Institute, which describes itself as a Washington-based libertarian research organization. "It seems to me that for all the rhetoric about getting government off our backs, this has been a very paternalistic administration."

In yet another instance of the administration sallying forth on safety issues, there are indications that the White House is reviewing an Environmental Protection Agency recommendation that would significantly lessen, or perhaps eliminate, the amount of lead refiners may add to gasoline.

Such a policy would be a startling reversal of the EPA's intention during the early days of the administration, which was to relax or abolish limits on leaded gas.

Burma Stowaway Accepted by U.S.

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — A Burmese stowaway who had been aboard a Swedish ship since April has been put ashore here to seek asylum in the United States.

The stowaway, Robinson Karen Sogwin, 24, was placed in the custody of U.S. immigration officials in Houston on Sunday after a U.S. district court judge granted his request to seek political asylum because of his involvement in a Burmese revolt.

Mr. Sogwin had been refused entry to several nations after he boarded the M.V. Barber Nara, a container ship, in Singapore in April. Because of the ship's sailing schedule, Mr. Sogwin has never been in a U.S. port long enough for immigration authorities, to document his claims, his lawyer said.

Floor Fights Threatened Over Minority Planks

By Milton Coleman and Alison Muscatine
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Supporters of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Gary Hart have toughened their stands on four principal objections to the proposed Democratic Party platform and are threatening floor fights Tuesday that could jeopardize Walter F. Mondale's efforts to firmly control the national convention.

Paul Tully, political director of the Mondale campaign and a chief coordinator of efforts to reach agreement on disputed positions before the convention opened, said he expected close votes on two of the proposals.

One would toughen the party's stated opposition to runoff primaries in 10 Southern states, which Mr. Jackson claims discriminate against women and minority groups. A second would strengthen the party's official stand on affirmative action, a policy that seeks to enlarge the opportunities of minority groups in such areas as jobs and education. The proposal suggests the plank include support for affirmative action goals and timetables, and, possibly, quotas.

Both planks had been advanced by Jackson supporters, and both gained increased support Sunday as Jackson delegates pressed for backing from women, who make up half the convention's delegates, and from many of the 300 black delegates supporting Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart.

"Whatever team you are with, remember that Jesse won 85 percent of the black vote and 21 percent of the white vote," C. Delores Tucker, a Jackson delegate and former Pennsylvania secretary of state, said at a meeting of the convention's black caucus.

Hart backers also increased the price that Mr. Mondale will have to pay for a unified convention by deciding to press for tougher language on a platform plank setting curbs on the use of U.S. military forces abroad.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Hart had advocated such prohibitions, particularly in possible conflicts in the Gulf. On Sunday, his strategists added language that would include Central America, a move designed to win support from Jackson backers.

A less intense floor fight is expected on a Jackson plan for sharp reductions in military spending.

The fifth minority report on the convention's agenda would commit the party to adopt a policy opposing the first use of nuclear weapons in the event of war by the United States. Senator Alan Cranston, of

California, who ran unsuccessfully for the nomination almost solely on the issue of opposition to nuclear weapons, asked Sunday for changes in the wording of the "first-use" plank, but the changes were not expected to increase the dispute over it.

Mr. Mondale, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart have maintained that there were no deeply divisive issues among their supporters. That appeared to be the case last month when agreements were reached to avoid any credentials or rules debates when the convention considers those two issues Monday night.

Mondale supporters, who controlled the platform committee under the chairmanship of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, of New York, agreed to allow the five minority reports to come to the floor.

Saturday night, Hart strategists decided to wage a floor fight on the Gulf plank.

The Hart campaign's decision appeared to be based on a desire to make the platform more distinct from President Ronald Reagan's policies and to gain an issue around which to rally Mr. Hart's 1,249 delegates.

At one point last week, an agreement appeared near on the affirmative action plank that would include support for goals and timetables, but not the more controversial remedy of quotas.

In the last few days, however, Jackson supporters have linked an affirmative action plank compromise to other issues, including additional floor passes and speaking time, and national party positions for their supporters, Mr. Tully said.

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مكتبة الأمل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Insure and Rate the Banks

The domestic banking crisis is over. Quick, effective intervention by federal regulators helped Continental Illinois retain the deposits it needed to keep its doors open. With luck, a merger partner for the big Chicago bank may yet be found, allowing it to avoid liquidation.

But more was at stake than the fate of one bank that made loans to Texas wildcaters. To prevent the run on Continental from spreading to other "money center" banks, regulators were forced to guarantee tens of billions of dollars in Continental deposits that were not FDIC-insured. The regulators now face the problem of reconciling this total rescue with their equally commendable desire to have the marketplace punish the owners of poorly managed banks. That task may not be as difficult as it first appears.

To meet unexpected withdrawals by panicky depositors, banks may borrow from the Federal Reserve. When assets exceed liabilities, the Fed's capacity to create credit can easily offset the crisis. But when a bank still fails to cope, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation steps in. The failing bank is liquidated, or merged with a partner protected from losses with a cash boost from FDIC reserves.

Starting in 1982, the FDIC decided to go by the book in this routine. It vowed to honor all insured obligations, up to \$100,000 per depositor, but greater amounts would be protected. Now the regulators seem to have been bluffing. They did allow some small banks to fail, at considerable cost to their large depos-

itors. But when the run on Continental threatened to spread to New York and San Francisco, the agency felt compelled to guarantee every depositor up to any amount.

A deposit insurance system that permits small banks to fail while saving the big ones is neither fair nor efficient. And since depositors can never be sure which banks Washington will consider too important to let fail, it is also an unstable system. Is there an alternative?

One would be to extend FDIC insurance to the total \$700 billion in deposits that is not now covered, and to pay the cost from premiums charged to all banks. But that alone would let mismanaged banks escape all responsibility. The way around this is to abandon the present practice of charging the same insurance premium for every deposited dollar. If premiums varied, depending on some objective measure of a bank's riskiness, banks would become liable for poor-quality loans but without damaging public confidence.

That stick could be matched by a carrot. Banks willing to increase their capital by selling unsecured long-term bonds or preferred stock could be rewarded with lower premiums.

There is time to plan for such a change. No harm is likely if Congress delays reform of the deposit insurance system until next year. It would be wasting an opportunity if it only expands insurance coverage and tightens control over bank lending. Closer bank regulation could improve both safety and efficiency.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

When Castro Tries Talks

Last spring Fidel Castro announced with a flourish that it would take a "total change" in the U.S. outlook for any improvement of U.S.-Cuban relations to come about. There has been no such change, but meanwhile he is taking a more modest and promising tack. Quietly Mr. Castro has just sent a high-level delegation to New York to discuss immigration matters with U.S. officials. Plans for these negotiations, the Reagan administration's first with Havana, were on the slow track until Jesse Jackson visited Cuba last month and pushed them onto a faster one.

Apart from the handful of prisoners Mr. Castro presented to Mr. Jackson, few Cubans have crossed the water since the Castro government shipped large numbers of criminals and mental patients into the group of people allowed to leave from the port of Mariel in 1980. That was a cynical stroke, and two U.S. presidents have since demanded that Cuba take back those of the Mariel emigrants who could not be absorbed into U.S. society. This is a just demand, but making it a condition for taking up other immigration questions has had

the effect of holding up the departure of thousands of Cubans whom Havana is ready to let go. This is the first knot that the new talks will have to untie if the United States is to fulfill its historical role as refuge and if Cuba is to regain its use of emigration as a safety valve.

The abiding larger subject of concern is that, 25 years after Fidel Castro took power, Cuba remains substantially isolated from most of its neighbors and unnaturally dependent on an alien power, the Soviet Union. In the 1970s, Republican and Democratic presidents tried to break the long pattern of mutual hostility by broadening and improving ties. Mr. Castro responded with a major spurt of interventionism in Africa and Central America. His perennial and seemingly reasonable insistence that Washington "accept" the Cuban revolution still appears to center on a demand that Americans endorse his claim to send his troops, advisers or arms to any place he pleases.

This larger difficulty should not keep the United States from doing whatever it can on a more limited basis to improve ties with Cuba.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Queries to an Ambassador

The case of U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, William A. Wilson, a political appointee and close friend of President Reagan, becomes more complicated. Why and to what extent did he become personally involved in two criminal investigations involving financial fraud? Why was he given an exception to the general rule that ambassadors must resign corporate directorships when they assume office?

On two occasions, Mr. Wilson tried to obtain information from high officials of the U.S. Justice Department about a rumored investigation of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus. The archbishop, American-born head of the Vatican bank, is under investigation in Italy in connection with the collapse of one of that country's largest banks, and is said by sources in the U.S. government to be the subject of inquiries concerning a money-laundering scheme. The initial request on behalf of the archbishop drew a strong letter from a Justice Department official, who counseled that such intervention in a criminal matter was "inappropriate" — whether it came while Mr. Wilson served as the president's unpaid personal representative to the Vatican or after he was confirmed as ambassador in March.

Mr. Wilson also tried to arrange a personal meeting between Attorney General William French Smith and Archbishop Marcinkus in Rome. The attorney general wisely limited it to a quick exchange of pleasantries. Why would

Mr. Wilson do this after having been warned that his conduct was out of bounds?

Mr. Wilson intervened with the Swiss government in the case of an American fugitive, a commodities trader indicted in America's largest tax evasion case. The State Department had urged Mr. Wilson not to get involved.

Then there is the matter of corporate directorships. State Department regulations require ambassadors to relinquish these private positions except in extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Wilson was granted an exception — the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was advised of it before he was confirmed — allowing him to continue to serve on two boards, even though he does not appear to qualify on any of the three grounds listed in the regulations. The State Department could cite no other ambassador given this privilege. Mr. Wilson is now said to have resigned from one directorship and to accept no fees from the other.

Mr. Wilson is no longer a private citizen. He is a public servant with an obligation to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Does he realize how very unwise it is for an ambassador to get involved in a criminal investigation? Does he comprehend the possibility of conflict of interest when an employee of the government continues to hold a high position in a private corporation? Does he intend to offer an explanation of his conduct?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Toward a Labor Edge in Israel

What do you think will happen in the election? It's impossible to say with certainty. Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin has tremendous prestige among many voters. If he is persuaded to join the Likud campaign, that would have an impact. But if nothing similarly dramatic happens, it is safe to assume that the

gap will continue to diminish, and when the votes are counted, Labor will be only a few seats ahead of the Likud. Given this scenario, coalition making would be difficult for either party. But the Labor Party would have a better chance to succeed than the Likud.

— Hanoch Smith, the Israeli pollster and political analyst, in an interview in Newsweek.

FROM OUR JULY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Crown Prince Is Named Shah
TEHRAN — The Shah has just taken refuge in the Russian Legation. The British and Russian Ministers have informed the Revolutionary chiefs of the fact. The Crown Prince, Ahmed Mirza, has been proclaimed shah by a National Assembly composed of notables, the principal priests and the Nationalist military chiefs. The victory for the Nationalists is complete. Colonel Liskoff, who had consented to begin negotiations with the insurgents, went to the Majlis Palace [on July 16] to announce that he had decided to cease all resistance. Peace was at once concluded between the two parties, and it was decided that the brigade of Persian Cossacks will still be maintained.

1934: France Said to Harass Trotsky
MEXICO CITY — The executive committee of the "Marxist-Leninist Study Dissemination Association," of which Diego Rivera, prominent Mexican artist, is a member, passed a resolution [on July 15] demanding that the "French Embassy take immediate steps to give absolute freedom to Leon Trotsky in France." The resolution was made simultaneously with a request to the Mexican government to grant the exiled revolutionary leader permission to reside in Mexico. Strong criticism of France's treatment of Trotsky is contained in the resolution, which declares that France has not allowed Trotsky to remain in the same place for more than seventy-two hours.

For Japan, the Days of Resignation To Second-Class Status Are Over

By William Chapman
This is the second of two articles.

TOKYO — Like war guilt, the old Japanese sense of inferiority with regard to Western political institutions is being reappraised.

The postwar rush to emulate Western politics is giving way to a reverse contention that there is nothing more to be learned. A book published four years ago with the modest title "Japan: A Super-Developed Country" contends that Japan's system is the world's best and that the world can best learn from it.

The author, Professor Yasuhiro Nakagawa of Tsukuba University, argues that Japan's welfare system is the best, that its judiciary is the most independent, that only Japan has solved the problem of separating church from state and that its achievement in decentralizing government should be the envy of the world. Japan, he concludes, is the world's "most democratic and politically advanced country."

The most far-reaching introspection, however, is found in the flood of writings about the Japanese character and its supposed uniqueness.

The role reversal displayed in these writings is startling. Three decades ago the fashion was to disparage things Japanese and compare them unfavorably with Western ways. British scholar Ronald Dore recently recalled the self-punishing essays by Japanese authors in 1951 which deplored the national character as too obliging and conciliatory, even cowardly, and urged the adoption of Western individualism.

It was, Mr. Dore said in a speech here, "a very vulgar view that somehow or other Japan had to be more

like America, and every Japanese somehow or other had to grow six feet tall and say 'hi-yah' when he saw people, instead of bowing."

Today the vogue is to celebrate Japan's uniqueness. *Nihon-jin ron*, or theories of Japan, are a virtual industry, devoted to searching out the special character of Japanese culture, beliefs and even physical traits. Some of it is vaguely wacky.

"The Japanese Brain" is a book which describes how this intricate mechanism functions differently from the Westerner's brain. Jerald Taylor, an American author who speaks and reads the language, uncovered in a bookstore a tome entitled "The Japanese Nose."

Scholars have described supposedly deep philosophical differences that distinguish the Japanese. The late Rokusaburo Niede of Waseda

career studying this country's ways. Recently he compared the old and the new, and emerged with dismay.

"Back in the years after the war, the Japanese sense of inferiority was so painful that one wanted to tell them to be quiet about it at least, if they could not overcome it... It was hard to imagine in those days that there could be a return to the arrogance of which the Chinese and the Koreans liked to talk."

There may not be arrogance exactly, today, but there is something that may properly be called overconfidence. Assured that their methods are superior, the Japanese become inclined to think that these are what the world needs and that Japan, having them, needs nothing more. They forget that the world is a tough and dangerous place."

The writer this month concludes his second tour as Tokyo correspondent of The Washington Post.

Japan Being a World Leader, The Rest of Us Should Discover It

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Japanese, says William C. Norris, 72-year-old chairman of Control Data Corporation, "are taking advantage of us. They're living off our technology... Their access is far better than our access over there."

Not only businessmen but many American scientists, engineers, editorial writers and others take as a given that Japan's great economic success comes from what it has been able to copy from America. And yet some of these same critics argue, curiously, that Japan is forging so far ahead in advanced technology that American companies are being or will be overwhelmed.

Justin Bloom, a retired Foreign Service officer who was science counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo for six years, recently told a congressional committee that he is "deeply disturbed" by this contradiction and the emotions which lead to it. "How can the Japanese be considered parrots and copiers on the one hand, and the most awesome challengers to our technological lead on the other?" he asked.

Mr. Bloom's evidence suggests that Mr. Norris has not accurately described the situation concerning access to technical information. American access to Japanese data is not as good as Japanese access to America's, but the Japanese are not to blame. Rather, it is a choice that most American firms have made.

There exists a system for U.S.-Japanese exchange of information at the governmental level, through

13 major agreements. This has led to an extensive flow of information from Japan. Mr. Bloom says that "as much information is obtained by the United States from Japan as goes in the opposite direction."

He says American companies by and large ignore the huge amounts of scientific and technological data that the Japanese make available in English, often due to a "general underestimation of the Japanese ability to conduct original research."

There is a wealth of information, just sitting there in English-language publications, Mr. Bloom says. Why do the Japanese do it? The government is sensitive to criticism that it is a closed society; it wants to demonstrate that it does not shut itself off from the rest of the world. And the Japanese recognize that their language will never be an international one. Since their scientists and others wish to communicate with the outside world (and because there is a commercial incentive, as well, to sell publications), the Japanese go to the trouble of translating large amounts of their data.

"My guess is that it has gone largely unappreciated," says Mr. Bloom.

To be sure, the best and most complete source of information is the technical literature itself, in some 10,000 scientific and engineering journals, trade papers and government reports published in Japanese. For the most part, however,

American companies do not bother to pick up this information.

Only a few enterprising companies make the effort to go after this information, and a few commercial abstracting and indexing services have recently come into being. But the failure of the Western economies to stress widespread education in the Japanese language — to say nothing of educating scientists and engineers in technical Japanese — is a self-imposed barrier.

Only four officers on the U.S. Embassy staff in Tokyo speak Japanese. Mr. Bloom knows of no language officer at the State Department who has received instruction in technical Japanese.

He concedes that Japan has not made it easy for foreigners to work or study there. Japanese often doubt that foreigners are willing to work hard enough for long enough to become proficient in the language.

Still, as Mr. Bloom says, Japan is now a world leader in industrial and commercial technology, "and something must be done" about the negative attitude toward it.

Japan, he remarks, is not an enemy but an important ally.

It is also a tough economic competitor — which is good for both sides. "I hope that the competitive challenge offered by Japan will be looked at in this light," he says. "If not, we will never be truly well informed of what is going on in that country, or be able to fully exploit the scientific advances made there."

— The Washington Post

Watch Jackson, Kennedy, Hart and Certainly the Thursday Movie

By William Safire

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter Mondale's choice for vice president has said she does not believe that the president can claim to be a good Christian, and President Reagan has countered by hinting broadly that Geraldine Ferraro's choice was cynical tokenism. We have left-off.

For those who like to watch party conventions under insider-lit glasses, here are questions that may be answered this week.

Will the selection of Bert Lance as Mondale campaign chairman resuscitate Democratic chances in Southern states, or vitiate the "sleeze factor" charge against unethical Reaganites?

The only politicians willing to say that Mr. Mondale has a good chance are Republicans trying not to be complacent. In this underdog atmosphere, gutsy decisions are called for, and I think the choice of Mr. Lance, an American author who speaks and reads the language, uncovered in a bookstore a tome entitled "The Japanese Nose."

Scholars have described supposedly deep philosophical differences that distinguish the Japanese. The late Rokusaburo Niede of Waseda

from disaster on Super Tuesday, and he has the trust of the Southern political troops. As a man who was indicted, tried but not convicted for bank fraud, he can say that the legal system left him an innocent man — which is not the case of Reagan aides who escaped all prosecution despite conflicting sworn testimony.

Will Jesse Jackson handle himself, and be handled, in a way that energizes the blacks without enervating the Jews?

He saved the Mondale campaign

Many Jews who ordinarily vote Democratic, and most Jewish leaders, are convinced that Mr. Jackson is an anti-Semite. Even his forced repudiation of the bigoted statements of one of his closest supporters was done by begrudging press release; the words never passed Mr. Jackson's lips, and thus could not be shown on television. He encouraged Jewish leaders last week for making him a "pariah" at this convention, when he is talking reconciliation. His technique is first to outrage, then to offer to settle; that pattern is wearing thin.

Only if Mr. Jackson makes a genuinely healing speech on Tuesday night, followed by private agreement with fellow Democrats to stop offering himself as a publicity vehicle to Communist dictators seeking to manipulate America's election, will he be seen by black and white politicians as more of a plus than a minus to the Democratic Party. The Reagan campaign must be eager to use a picture of Mr. Mondale embracing Mr. Jackson alongside a picture of Mr. Jackson embracing Yasser Arafat.

Senator Ted Kennedy is the likely mediator between Mr. Jackson and Jewish leaders here. That is a tough task. However, Mr. Jackson probably realizes that if he continues to try to force a choice by threatening campaign hawkishness, power will flow to other black leaders.

Will Gary Hart roll over, playing party-regular 100s in 1988, or put up a battle, reaching for rank-and-file leadership after a Mondale defeat?

The selection of Ms. Ferraro torpedoed what might have been a good chance to assemble female, black and Hispanic support to deny Mr. Mondale a first-ballot nomination.

I think Mr. Hart will follow the example of Mr. Reagan in 1976, fighting the good fight to inherit the shambles. Watch for him to exploit the resentment of Californians at the ill-timed attempted firing of the Democratic national chairman, Charles Manatt. Mr. Lance was all for keeping him on through the election, but old Mondaleans wanted his scalp now. That was unnecessary.

Mr. Hart will also embarrass the Mondale-Perry followers in the platform committee by resisting their pledge to take the line favored by both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan offering automatic U.S. protection to ships in the Gulf. In this case, Mr. Hart's natural isolationism makes good strategic sense. Let Arabs confront Iraqis, and let Europeans and Japanese take the lead in protecting their oil supplies.

Will the Mondale-Ferraro trumpet too uncertainly as all things to all lobbies, or strike a theme that triggers new hope in swing voters?

Do not head for the fridge for a long beer when the Democratic film is shown before the Mondale speech Thursday night. That has been written by a crack former Rafshoonian who was willing to improve on Lincoln, and will preview the advertising themes for the fall campaign. If it turns out to be a class-warfare whine about the cruel way President Reagan brought national security and prosperity, forget it.

If, however, the theme in the Coomo keynote, the film and the acceptance addresses picks up the initial notes struck in the Mondale introduction of Mrs. Ferraro, if the central theme goes to the concerns of the blue-collar workers and the spreadsheet sisters, who have had it with demands for compassion and entitlements and long for the music of reward for self-reliance and hard work, then, perhaps, Mr. Mondale can do what Jerry Ford did in the campaign of 1976: close a 17-point gap and make a hot race of it.

I hope he does. A feisty challenge would force the Reagan campaign to define itself.

— The New York Times



Alas, Dancing in the Aisles Doesn't Really Work

By Carl Bode

WASHINGTON — Reading the chapter entitled "Romance in the Aisles" in H.L. Menckens' amiable, autobiographical "Heavenly Days" would melt the hardest Democratic heart. It is Menckens' account of the most charming of all political conventions — the Democratic convention of 1920, held, in case you haven't guessed, in San Francisco.

Menckens was a connoisseur of conventions, attending them every four years, sweating and complaining but reporting in so witty and urbane a prose that nobody has equaled it.

The prime source of the convention's success was a sedulous predecessor of Dianne Feinstein, Mayor James Rolph. He ordered not only excellent accommodations, ranging from elegant hotel rooms to a pristine convention hall, but also nectar for every delegate willing to sip it.

It came, according to Menckens, in the form of "a carload of Bourbon whiskey, old, mellow and full of pungent but delicate tints." (This was at the onset of prohibition, when most of the illegally available drink was a mix of rum, turpentine and rye, with odd things floating in it.)

Daily the bourbon was escorted to the delegates' rooms by comely Democratic ladies of the hospitality committee. The result was that the convention proceedings were, at the

worst, as courtly as a conference of ambassadors. At the best, they were as warm as human warmth.

The cause for that, besides the bourbon, was the convention band. Full of the ripest of harmonies, the band saluted every speaker with an appropriate tune. It greeted a congressman from Indiana, for example, as he went to the podium, with "On the Banks of the Wabash."

The year 1920 was the first in which female delegates attended. The first to speak was a very attractive woman from Massachusetts. When she reached the platform the band played "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," and the male delegates rose to their slightly unsteady feet and cheered.

The next female delegate to address the convention was a lady from West Virginia, an ex-actress who, as Menckens put it, "knew precisely how to walk across a stage and what clothes were for." When the band played for her, the cheers could be heard as far off as San Jose.

When the governor of New York, Al Smith, made his appearance, the band swung into "The Sidewalks of New York." By the time the second stanza was reached, some delegate started singing the words. A hundred

delegates joined in. Encouraged by this outburst of song, the band swung into "Little Annie Rooney," then "The Bowery," and then into other sprightly tunes, all in waltz time.

Soon a male delegate, blood brother to the one who had started the singing, seized the nearest female and began to waltz her along the aisles. After the first half hour the only delegates not procuring were some Baptist fundamentalists from Mississippi and a one-legged war veteran.

The days passed in happy abandon. When the hall grew a bit confining, the delegates moved out into the San Francisco sunshine. They adjourned temporarily over a weekend, but that was so they could explore the rest of California while clutching their bourbon bottles to them.

When they left for home at last, they took with them nothing but lovely memories. They blessed Jim Rolph, who continued as mayor for the next 11 years and then became governor of California.

The presidential candidate picked by that delightful convention was one James Cox. He was crowned in November by Warren Harding, the electoral count being 404 to 127.

The writer teaches English at the University of Maryland. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

ten by a crack former Rafshoonian who was willing to improve on Lincoln, and will preview the advertising themes for the fall campaign. If it turns out to be a class-warfare whine about the cruel way President Reagan brought national security and prosperity, forget it.

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I hope he does. A feisty challenge would force the Reagan campaign to define itself.

— The New York Times

LETTERS

Previously Reported

A Los Angeles Times news story in the July 16 editions of the International Herald Tribune ("Pope's Attacker Changed Testimony on Alleged Accomplish, Judge Says") states that previous accounts of a report by the Italian state prosecutor implicating Bulgaria in a plot to shoot Pope John Paul II omitted a major retraction of evidence by Mehmet Ali Agca, the would-be assassin. This is not true. All the details contained in the story run by our newspaper were fully reported in a front-page news story in The Washington Post on June 18.

MICHAEL DOBBS, Rome.

Dietrich in German

I enjoyed Thomas O'Toole's report "U.S. Used Music in Propaganda" (June 23), but the fact that Marlene Dietrich sang American songs in Germany for the Office of Strategic Services has been no secret to her fans for at least 35 years.

In the late 1940s she recorded some of these songs for Columbia Records under the title "Marlene Dietrich Overseas." The songs were "Mean to Me," "Amie Doesn't Live Here Anymore," "The Surrey With the Fringe on Top," "Time on My Hands," "Taking a Chance on Love," "Miss Otis Regrets" and "I Couldn't Sleep a Wink Last Night" — in addition, of course, to "Lili Marlene."

The gentleman who amusingly recreated the songs' lyrics in German was Lothar Mezel.

I possess this recording, and it still gives me great pleasure.

WALTER B. GLEASON, Vevey, Switzerland.

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سكيا من الامم

West Germany Pledges Aid for El Salvador as Duarte Arrives for Talks

Bonn — West Germany pledged aid Monday for the government of El Salvador as President José Napoleón Duarte arrived on the first leg of a West European visit.

In a welcoming speech, President Richard von Weizsäcker reiterated Bonn's support for efforts by the five-nation Contadora group to bring peace to Central America without foreign interference. He repeated the European Community's desire for stability in the region.

"My country will do everything in its power to help," President Weizsäcker said. "We will suggest to you concrete measures for development cooperation at a decisive time for your country."

Earlier this week, President Duarte, a Christian Democrat, said he hoped for \$175 million in aid from West Germany to be used to promote small business, rural housing and for the purchase of West German goods.

President Weizsäcker said West Germany backed suggestions for a summit meeting of European and Central American foreign ministers to discuss economic cooperation.

President Duarte, accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ureña, is to hold three days of talks with government, opposition and business leaders in West Germany. On Tuesday, he is to meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who just returned from Mexico.

21 Treasury Police Killed

Earlier, Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported from San Salvador:

Salvadoran military sources said Sunday that 21 Treasury police were killed Saturday when leftist guerrillas attacked a cargo train 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the capital.

At least three civilians were wounded, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The attack, which took place near the small town of San Antonio Grande, is the latest in a series of guerrilla raids against the country's transportation system.

Last week, guerrillas blew up another cargo train and issued repeated warnings to motorists to stay off the Pan American Highway, which is the main road for trucks and buses delivering goods throughout the country. Leftist forces also set up roadblocks near Honduras.



One of the damaged statues at Rome's Villa Borghese.

Vagrant Held in Attack on Statues in Rome's Villa Borghese Gardens

Rome — A vagrant has been arrested by Rome police in connection with the defacing of 86 busts and statues in the Borghese Gardens in central Rome on Sunday night.

Police said they arrested the man, who identified himself as Jerry Gumelale, shortly after dawn Monday as he was attacking one of the monuments with a cobblestone.

The features of the statues, mostly busts of famous Italians lining the drives in the gardens around the Villa Borghese Museum, were chipped off and some were toppled from their pedestals.

The Villa Borghese and its surrounding gardens were created in the 16th century by Cardinal Scipione Borghese as a summer residence. The building now contains one of Rome's finest collections of paintings and sculpture.

Soviet Paper Is Pressing Pollution Case

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, has questioned the handling of the investigation of an environmental disaster that polluted a major river in the Ukraine, depriving several cities of drinking water.

Under the headline "Why Is the Trial Being Put Off?" the paper reported that four officials arrested on suspicion of negligence had been freed pending a geologic study of the area around Stebnik, where a dam holding back an artificial lake of highly toxic salt brine gave way in September.

The break opened a gap approximately 60 yards (55 meters) wide and 15 yards deep, turning loose a billion gallons of concentrated brine that had been dumped by a fertilizer plant.

The flood of semiliquid waste tore across a highway and railroad, traveling downstream for nearly 300 miles (480 kilometers) and polluting the water source for a large region including the port of Odessa, a city of a million people. It was one of the largest environmental disasters in Soviet history.

Still, it is rare for a Soviet newspaper to press a law enforcement official about the delay of a trial.

The Izvestia article said criminal proceedings had been started against four officials in charge of design, construction and maintenance of the dam. None has been identified. They were arrested and held pending trial.

The precise date of their release is unclear but in late June an Izvestia reporter called an assistant prosecutor in the Ukraine to ask why they had been freed.

The Izvestia article quoted the official as saying a preliminary investigation had shown possible geologic causes for the collapse of the dam that might exonerate the officials.

"The Stebnik plant lies in an area of complex geology," the prosecutor said. "It is a zone of deep earth fractures filled with helium gas that may cause rocks and subsoil to slip. It has been suggested that these earth movements may have been the primary cause of the break in the dam."

Pending a thorough study of the area, the prosecutor said, the four officials had been freed. He added

that weather had delayed the surveys for more than a month.

In the article, the Izvestia reporter then addressed the prosecutor by name.

"Mikhail Alekseyevich," he said, "are you suggesting that this entire deplorable story of the polluting of the Dniestr River will end up with no one's being directly responsible, and that the one and only guilty party will be nature itself, namely

those deep-seated, mysterious helium-filled fractures?"

The Ukrainian official was quoted as responding, "Only the trial will give us the final answer on that. Why don't we just wait for it to happen?"

U.S. Psychiatrists Join Protest Over Treatment of Sakharov

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An American Psychiatric Association committee has urged a Soviet hospital director to respond to reports that the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, is undergoing forced psychiatric treatment in the city of Gorki.

Committee members said there have been indications that Soviet authorities are using drugs or other methods to try to make Mr. Sakharov recant comments critical of the Soviet government. "The evidence is compelling" that he is still on a hunger strike and being force-fed, they said.

If the Russians are using psychiatric methods on the Nobel Prize-winning scientist, it is part of "a steady recent increase" in their abuses of psychiatry for political purposes, Peter Reddaway, a London School of Economics political scientist, told the committee.

The psychiatric association's Committee on International Abuse

of Psychiatry and Psychiatrists recently cabled the director of Semashko Hospital in Gorki and Dr. Vladimir Rozhnov, a prominent Soviet psychiatrist rumored to be treating Mr. Sakharov. The committee asked them to respond to reports of abuses and to halt them if the reports were true.

In a similar cable to Soviet medical and scientific leaders, the American Association for the Advancement of Science called misuses of psychiatric methods "unconscionable" and urged Soviet scientists to use their influence to stop any such treatment.

Crash Kills 2 U.S. Navy Pilots

TOKYO — Two U.S. Navy pilots died Monday morning when their KA-6D Intruder jet crashed in the Pilsong Mountain Range in South Korea during training exercises, a navy spokesman said here.



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Brazil Dissidents Unite On Presidential Nominee

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's major opposition party and a powerful dissident wing of the pro-government party have agreed on an election-year pact to support Tancredino Neves, governor of Minas Gerais state, as their presidential candidate in an attempt to end 20 years of military-dominated government.

The agreement was announced in Brasilia by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, leader of the dissident wing of the pro-government Social Democratic Party, and by Ulysses Guimarães, president of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party.

Both Mr. Chaves and Mr. Guimarães relinquished their own presidential candidacies in giving their support to Mr. Neves, a national political figure for 35 years. He was elected governor of Minas Gerais, Brazil's second-largest state, in 1982 as candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party.

The pact stipulates that the opposition coalition will vote for Mr. Neves when the National Electoral College meets Jan. 15 to elect the successor to President João Baptista Figueiredo, whose term ends in March. The 686 members of the electoral college include the present members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies plus six delegates from each of Brazil's 23 states.

In the 20 years since the armed forces overthrew President João Goulart, this is the first time that the opposition has had a real chance to win the presidency.

Mr. Figueiredo is the fifth army general in succession to occupy the presidency. Until recently, he and his military advisers were confident that the government controlled the majority in the electoral college and would be able to retain power, even with a civilian candidate.

But the pro-government Social Democratic Party split over the

Al Schacht, 91, Is Dead; Baseball Clown in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Al Schacht, 91, who entertained millions of fans as the "clown prince of baseball," has died in a Waterbury, Connecticut, hospital after a brief illness.

Alexander Schacht, who died Saturday, was born in New York City on Nov. 12, 1892. He did not start out to become a baseball jester. A sore arm cut short his major league career as a pitcher with the Washington Senators. He played only from 1919 to 1921, winning 14 games and losing 10.

After a stint in the minors, Mr. Schacht turned to clowning in 1924. He teamed with Nick Altrock and they made nearly everyone except each other happy with their capers. After 10 years, they broke up their act and Mr. Schacht went on to gain a world reputation as a pantomimist. He performed at many World Series and All-Star games and in nearly every city in both the majors and minors.

Other deaths:

Kenny Delmar, 73, the actor who played the blustery Southern senator Beauregard Claghorn on the Fred Allen radio show and whose "That's a joke, son," was a favorite American expression for years, Saturday in Stamford, Connecticut.

Ernest R. Tidyman, 56, author and screenwriter whose screenplay for the movie "The French Connection" won him an Academy Award, Saturday in London of a perforated ulcer and complications. His home was in New Preston, Connecticut.

Gerald Sykes, 80, author, philosopher and critic whose favorable reviews helped focus attention on writers such as Lawrence Durrell

and Franz Kafka, Sunday in New York after kidney failure.

Vladimir A. Engelhardt, 89, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent biochemists and director of the Soviet Institute of Molecular Biology, Tuesday in Moscow.

Ogtraynak, 84, a former Mongolian warrior and a descendant of the 13th-century conqueror Genghis Khan, July 2 of cancer at Holbrook, capital of Inner Mongolia, a Chinese press agency reported Saturday.

Philippe Wynne, 41, rhythm and blues singer who once sang the lead with The Spinners, Friday in Los Angeles after suffering a heart attack on a night club stage in Oakland, California. He lived in Los Angeles.

Francis R. Elliott, 80, retired chairman and chief executive officer of Borden Inc., Sunday at his home in Lake Wales, Florida.

New Coalition In Luxembourg Picks a Leader

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg's Social Christian and Socialist parties agreed Monday to form a new government under Jacques Santer to replace the grand duchy's governing center-right coalition.

The Socialists, led by Jacques Poos, won enough seats in the 64-member National Assembly in general elections last month to replace the Liberals as the second-largest party and claim a role in the government.

Mr. Santer, the Social Christian finance minister, will replace Pierre Werner, 70, who is retiring as prime minister after three decades in public life.

The new center-left coalition has not announced its program. The setback for the Liberals in the elections was interpreted as a rejection of the austere economic policies they championed.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Patou: Scenting a Comeback

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The name is Patou. Pretty. But somehow gone musty in the last few decades when not much fashion emerged from this once prominent Paris salon.

Yet, this house, founded by Jean Patou in 1914, was a major force in this century's fashion. After he died in 1936, the house remained a springboard for a number of talented designers including Karl Lagerfeld, Angelo Tarlazzi, Michel

HEBE DORSEY

Goma, Jean-Paul Gauthier and Jean-Remy Daumas — all of whom went on to their own ventures. As for Marc Bohan, another alumnus, he became Dior's chief designer.

Today, the house of Patou is showing signs of life again under the leadership of his two great-nephews, Jean de Mouy, 33, president of the firm, and his brother, Guy, 31, chairman.

"But so far, we're only tackling the perfumes," said Jean de Mouy in the refurbished 18th-century salons of the Rue Saint Florentin, a stone's throw from the Place de la Concorde.

After the death of Patou, the house was run by his brother-in-law, Raymond Barbas, who married Patou's only sister, Madeleine. Since the brothers took over in 1980, they have been busy cleaning house. In 1981, they made one of their major moves, repurchasing their New York firm, Jean Patou Inc., which had been sold in 1930.

"After that we opened branches in Hong Kong, London, Geneva and Milan. We're still talking perfumes," Jean de Mouy added. "Eventually, we'll concentrate on the couture and ready-to-wear. But for a start, we'd like the world to know more about Patou the perfumier."

Joy, also known as the most expensive scent in the world, "has become such an institution that people forget that Patou was a great fragrance maker as well as a famous couturier," de Mouy said. "He was first with a perfume bar where women could do their own mélange. Next fall, we plan to revive all 12 perfumes that Patou launched in the '20s."

Among them are such evocative names as "Amour-Amour," "Que Sais-Je" and "Moment Supreme." Another called "Normandy," after the ocean liner, is bottled in a boat-shaped bottle.

The house still has a quiet couture and ready-to-wear line, designed by Christian Lacroix, 33, whom de Mouy said is in the house's tradition. "He's no revolu-

Patou: A touch of Cubism.

tionary but has a good cultural background. He's worked for Hermès and his clothes are more reasonable than instinctive."

A new book, "Patou," by Meredith Etherington-Smith (published by Hutchinson, London), sheds considerable light on this major fashion-maker.

Born in Normandy in a well-off family, Jean Patou became one of the most glamorous and enigmatic personages of the '20s. Although he bought his fashion house in 1914, he really only took over in 1919, after service in World War I.

Tall and handsome, he soon became known as a designer and a playboy, an habitué of Ciro's and Maxim's, a shrewd and theatrical man, who spent his money on women, parties, cars, boats and houses.

Early in the '30s, he gave a "dazzling soirée" reviewed, rather disapprovingly, in the New Yorker, which featured "three small lion cubs, led in by lion tamers in flowered shirts and imposing breeches."

Patou was a reckless gambler, and this, combined with the Wall Street crash, the changing tastes of the '30s and the eminence of Schiaparelli, was responsible for his downfall. When he died, his house was in serious financial trouble.

As a designer, he is given credit for taking women out of their constricted Belle Époque "love objects" clothes (meant to show women as displays of male wealth) and for putting them into more func-

tional dress. "Women should dominate their clothes, rather than be outwitted by them," he said. "They are not dolls to be dressed by designers."

He also introduced a new color each season. Working with famous Lyons houses such as Rodier or Blanchini, he created such items as "dark dahlias" in 1929 and the famous "Patou blue" in 1923.

His feuds with archival Coco Chanel were famous. Anita Loos, who obviously favored him, said: "Patou made Chanel look like a milliner. He revolutionized the way women dressed. . . . Before him, it was all ruffles and flounces and after, it was clean and elegant."

Art Deco-inspired and more architectural than Chanel, Patou was a modernist with a strong sense of tradition, who saw clothes as being for real life, to be worn again and again. He was the first to make jersey bathing suits, a suntan oil which still sells, something he called "les riens" (accessories and perfumes) and he was first with spelling out his logo on sports shirts — an idea soon followed by many.

But his greatest coup was to discover a vital element in the smart life of the '20s — sport.

Suzanne Lenglen was Patou's most brilliant model. "When she bounded onto the court at Wimbledon in 1921, wearing a white pleated skirt which only reached her knees, a straight white sleeveless cardigan and a vivid orange headband, smart women everywhere gasped!" wrote Etherington-Smith.

The new woman had found her model and she was, from head to toe, dressed by Jean Patou."

Pretty soon, Patou, whose designing was linear and neat, with wonderful Cubist sweaters, captured another tennis star, Helen Wills, as well as "the smart set" who spent their summers sunning on the Riviera, traveled in fast cars, played golf, skied in St. Moritz and sailed at Newport.

He first showed sports clothes in his 1922 open shop, and three years later Patou opened a shop, "Le Coin des Sports" with all kinds of sports costumes.

Not a single restaurant specializing in English food made it into this year's Michelin.

The English Tourist Board also complained of an imbalance in the guide. The Italian newspaper La Stampa charged less diplomatically that Michelin gave off "a perfume of chauvinism."

But a Michelin spokesman quoted by the Telegraph said the preponderance of French food in the guide was simply due to its popularity. "If the best restaurants follow that style, that's not our fault," he said.



President Jean de Mouy before portrait of Jean Patou.

Indigestion Over Michelin

The Associated Press

LONDON — British and Italian restaurateurs are having trouble swallowing the Michelin guide, the bible of gourmets. They claim it is too partial to French cuisine.

Complaints are being made that out of 33 restaurants in Britain and Ireland which Michelin recommends, 25 exclusively offer French cooking. "It irritates me enormously," Ermanno Taverna, a leading London restaurateur, told the Sunday Telegraph. "The inspectors think nothing else exists besides French food."

The guide, published annually since 1900, hands out stars on a scale of one to three to recommended restaurants in Europe. It can make or break a chef.

The only London restaurant to get three Michelin stars this year is Le Gavroche, where a meal of French cuisine costs £85 (about \$110).

A New 'Alamo' to Remember

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Last Night at the Alamo," an export from Texas, photographed on grainy, black-and-white film, is a small, unassuming, all-American classic. It's the kind of low-budget, regional movie that suddenly reminds us that between New York and Hollywood there is a vast continent, and filmmakers still capable

MOVIE MARQUEE

of seeing and hearing what's going on. It's simultaneously funny and bleak, sweet and unsentimental.

If I had to choose the one current film that most accurately reflects what a certain kind of American life is like today, this would be the film.

"Last Night at the Alamo" has nothing to do with the so-called major issues of our time, but, on the other hand, never for a minute does its total preoccupation with the small crises of its boozey, inarticulate characters deny the existence of these issues. Like most of the people in this country, the principal figures in "Last Night at the Alamo" have other, more important things on their minds.

The film was written by Kim Henkel, whose only previous claim to fame is the screenplay for the notorious "Texas Chainsaw Massacre," and directed by Eagle Pennell, whose "The Whole Shooting Match" was a comic treasure.

"Last Night at the Alamo" is so good, in fact, that when I think about it I want to drop names, including those of Mark Twain, Sam Shepard and David Mamet, who — I heard America singing and delighting in the delicious copypoly of missed notes and lyrical, often obscene non sequiturs.

In form, "Last Night at the Alamo" recalls that time in the American theater 40 or 50 years ago when the barroom was the world. Into this world would wander the misfits, the down-and-outs, the comers, hookers and backsliding members of the bourgeoisie who, in the course of the evening, usually found some sort of absolution.

It's just a coincidence, because the American theater moved away from this genre, but two of the most interesting of the new releases are both essentially one-act movies.

They are Ingmar Bergman's "After the Rehearsal," which never moves from a rehearsal stage, and now "Last Night at the Alamo," which is set entirely in and around a seedy Houston bar called "The Alamo" — on this night due to close



Mattila, Hubbard in "Last Night at the Alamo."

forever, torn down and replaced by a fancy high-rise.

As the film opens, the Alamo regulars are gathered to celebrate the bar's last night, which means drinking beer as usual and awaiting the appearance of Cowboy (Sonny Carl Davis), a favored regular who, it seems, may be able to save the place from destruction.

Everybody speaks of Cowboy with awe, especially Ichabod (Steven Matilla), a hotheaded young man who wishes he had a "neat" nickname like Cowboy. The Cowboy's major admirer is Claude (Louis Perryman), a man approaching unhappy middle age who spends much of his time arguing on the pay telephone with his wife, Marcie, who remains forever off screen tending to her over-applanced house, which has two telephones, with two listings, for their two children.

When Cowboy finally appears, he turns out to be a good-looking, smooth-talking, over-the-hill high school hero who has, with immense satisfaction, just told off his construction boss and is, once more, out of a job.

In the course of the evening, Cowboy's plan to save the Alamo comes to nothing — it has something to do with contacting a Texas legislator with whom Cowboy roomed during his one and only year at college. Nobody's life is radically altered.

One can have nothing but admiration for the simplicity and ease with which Pennell, Henkel and their actors bring this ordinary moment of blue-collar existence to screen life. Davis and Perryman, who played quite similar characters in "The Whole Shooting Match," are superb as Cowboy and Claude. Matilla is priceless as the easily overheated Ichabod, and Tina-Bess Hubbard, an exceptionally pretty young woman now teaching dance and acting in Munich, is very funny as Claude's pliant young girlfriend, Mary. Mary doesn't put her foot down often, but she does think that Claude shouldn't blame people for being fat, which leads to a serious discussion on whether someone with a beer belly can accurately be called fat.

The dialogue is so good that it doesn't sound as if anyone could have actually written it, although mostly so vulgar and obscene that little of it can be quoted here. Abstract notions never enter the mind of anyone at the Alamo.

"Last Night at the Alamo" is American filmmaking of an exceptional order, and was produced by Pennell and Henkel for \$50,000. It was shot in three and a half weeks.

There's something extremely reassuring that the state that gave us the other Alamo and "Dallas," the TV show, should also have given us this film, which is as small as Texas is big.

Livorno Dredging Canal For Modigliani Works

United Press International

LIVORNO, Italy — Workers begin dredging a Livorno canal Tuesday in an effort to recover some valuable Modigliani sculptures.

Officials hope to find the now-priceless sandstone sculptures that the artist discarded shortly before he left the city of his birth in 1906 to win fame in Paris. He discarded the art in despair when his home-own friends laughed at his work.

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NYSE	1250.00	+10.00

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
Vol.	1.2 B	1.1 B
3 P.M.	1250.00	1240.00
4 P.M.	1250.00	1240.00

AMEX Diaries

Index	Price	Change
AMEX	100.00	+0.50
AMEX	100.00	+0.50
AMEX	100.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Index

Index	Price	Change
NASDAQ	100.00	+0.50
NASDAQ	100.00	+0.50
NASDAQ	100.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
AMEX	100.00	+0.50
AMEX	100.00	+0.50
AMEX	100.00	+0.50

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Quot. Chg

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	45.00	+0.25
AMT	110.00	+0.75
BA	120.00	+0.50
GM	35.00	+0.10
MSFT	25.00	+0.20
DIS	30.00	+0.15
W	40.00	+0.30
HP	38.00	+0.20

N.Y. Stocks Stage a Late Rally

United Press International

NEW YORK — Aided by a late rally, prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 6 points at midsession rising 5.30 Friday, was ahead 6.96 to 1,116.83. It had lost 12.70 overall last week.

Declines led advances by a slim margin. Volume was about 73.8 million shares, down from the 75.5 million traded Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Brokers said late buying in IBM and General Motors helped turn the market around in the final hour even though investors were worried about higher interest rates.

Analysis said the relatively slow trading displayed most of the day indicated that Wall Street was not in a buying mood because investors were faced with too many uncertainties.

Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist, was believed to have triggered some selling when he said borrowing costs were not near a peak and that "much higher interest rate loomed ahead." He said any slowing of the economy in the next year was unlikely to reduce them.

Mr. Kaufman, in his quarterly investment report, said he predicted higher interest rates and higher inflation because the U.S. economy will continue to expand beyond its long-term growth potential.

The latest government reports showed business inventories rose 0.9 percent in June, sales increased 1.6 percent and industry operated at 81.7 percent. Furthermore, consumer credit expanded by record \$10.23 billion in May.

Mr. Kaufman's remarks were publicized as the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee began its two-day policy meeting in Washington. Mr. Kaufman said he does not think the Fed will tighten.

But there has been speculation over the past several weeks that the board, faced with the strong economy and huge borrowing demands, will raise the discount rate to charge banks for loans to 9 1/2 percent from 9 percent.

Investors were disturbed when federal funds rates, which in the past have been indicators of Fed action, traded at 1 1/4 percent in the early going, up from 104 percent last week.

The dollar lost ground on many international exchanges early in the day and gold rebounded from a drubbing it's taken the past couple of weeks. The recent drop in commodities prices is a major reason inflation has cooled.

The bond market has been staging a rally the past week because of the inflation numbers. Analysts said stocks could perk up if the bond rally continues for a while.

Traders also were hesitant because they were being bombarded with second-quarter earnings reports, which generally make it difficult for the market to establish a major pattern.

The investment community, as it has in the past year, has shown it will not tolerate disappointing results. The good news, in many cases has been discounted.

Unocal, a 54 winner Friday on rumors that Indiana Standard would make a takeover offer, was high on the active list from the outset and generally higher. Unocal denied rumors Friday but Indiana had no comment.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Quot. Chg

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	45.00	+0.25
AMT	110.00	+0.75
BA	120.00	+0.50
GM	35.00	+0.10
MSFT	25.00	+0.20
DIS	30.00	+0.15
W	40.00	+0.30
HP	38.00	+0.20

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Quot. Chg

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IBM	125.00	+1.00
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BA	120.00	+0.50
GM	35.00	+0.10
MSFT	25.00	+0.20
DIS	30.00	+0.15
W	40.00	+0.30
HP	38.00	+0.20

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Quot. Chg

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GM	35.00	+0.10
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DIS	30.00	+0.15
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GM	35.00	+0.10
MSFT	25.00	+0.20
DIS	30.00	+0.15
W	40.00	+0.30
HP	38.00	+0.20

الاصول

[illegible]

units from 2 million in 1982 to 4.1 million in 1987.

Net Oper.	1984	1983	Per Share	1984	1983
Income	1,110.	932.0	1st Half	1984	1983
Inc.	84.1	63.0	Revenue	588.1	508.1

صبرنا من الامل

Sales in 1985 High Low 3P.M. Closes

AFB	48.15	48.15	48.15	48.15
AGC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGS	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGT	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGY	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGZ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAA	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAB	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAD	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAE	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAF	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAG	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAH	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAI	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAJ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAK	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAL	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAN	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAO	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAP	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAQ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAR	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAS	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAT	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAY	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGAZ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBA	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBB	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBD	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBE	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBF	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBG	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBH	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBI	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBJ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBK	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBL	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBN	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBO	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBP	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBQ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBR	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBS	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBT	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBY	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGBZ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCA	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCB	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCD	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCE	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCF	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCG	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCH	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCI	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCJ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCK	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCL	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCN	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCO	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCP	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCQ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCR	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCS	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCT	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCY	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGCZ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDA	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDB	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDD	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDE	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDF	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDG	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDH	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDI	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDJ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDK	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDL	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDN	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDO	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDP	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
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AGDR	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDS	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDT	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDY	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGDZ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEA	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGED	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEB	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEC	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGED	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEE	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEF	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGED	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEH	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEI	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEJ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEK	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEL	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEN	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEO	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEP	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEQ	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGER	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGES	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGET	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEU	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEV	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEW	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
AGEX	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
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AGED	11.11	11.		

[illegible]

California, U.S.A.

10,000 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP UNITS

\$1,000 (U.S.) PER UNIT
MINIMUM INVESTMENT \$5,000 (U.S.)

International Growing & Packing, Ltd. (The "Partnership") a newly organized California limited partnership, formed to establish a vertically integrated orange citrus business is offering from 5,700 to 10,000 limited partnership units.

The Partnership will acquire and has under option a 157,000 square foot ultra modern citrus packing plant and will acquire from 800 to 2,500 acres of producing orange groves; which groves consist of from 97,000 to 300,000 producing orange trees, in Tulare, Fresno, and Kern County, California, U.S.A.

International Growing & Packing, Ltd. will own, farm, harvest, pack, and market navel and Valencia oranges grown on the Partnership's groves, as well as pack citrus and other fruits grown by others.

The Partnership plans to export approximately 30% of the first year's crop (crop from 44,000,000* to 137,500,000 oranges) and increase export each year, thereafter.

The General Partners of the Partnership are Dudley F.

Miller, Patrick Bastian and International Growing and Packing, Inc., a California corporation.

This limited offering to non-U.S. citizens will comply with all United States Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington D.C., reporting regulations and prospectuses meeting the requirements of the United States Securities Act of 1933 may be obtained from the underwriter or General Partners as follows: UNDERWRITER: *First Affiliated Securities, Inc.*, Mr. Robert Ripley, 6870 Miramar Road, San Diego, California 92212 619/578-9030. GENERAL PARTNER: *International Growing and Packing Inc.*, Mr. Dudley F. Miller, 1970 E. 16th Street, Suite N-302, Newport Beach, California, 92663, Telex: 67-3442 Call back H&DLSA, 714/46-3539 714/46-3389 (Call Collect)

INTERNATIONAL OFFERING CLOSES DECEMBER 31, 1984

Desarrolle nuevas avenidas de exportación hacia los Estados Unidos en

AMERICAS/CHICAGO '84

26 De Agosto Hasta
El 29 De Agosto De 1984

Una exposición y conferencia industrial Latino Americana



Americas/Chicago 84 le dará la oportunidad de presentar productos, equipos y servicios a exportadores Latino Americanos.

Americas/Chicago 84 creará un puente entre el mercado de los Estados Unidos y compañías multinacionales de la America Latina con la meta de incrementar o desarrollar nuevas ventas.

Americas/Chicago 84 abrirá la puerta para el desarrollo económico del hemisferio.

AMERICAS/CHICAGO 1984 EXHIBIRÁ NUEVOS PRODUCTOS DE NORTE AMERICA PARA EXPORTACION.

Auspiciado por
La Cámara de Comercio
Latino Americana de Illinois

En cooperación con
CIUDAD DE CHICAGO
ESTADO DE ILLINOIS
DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS EEUU



LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ILLINOIS
PO Box 68373, O'Hare International Airport
Chicago, IL 60686 USA Teléfono (312) 553-2482

Favor de suplir información del expositor. Estamos interesados en aproximadamente _____ en metros cuadrados

☐ Favor de suplir información sobre el programa de la conferencia.

☐ Favor de suplir información para visitar

☐ Favor de informarme del progreso de la exposición

A TODOS LOS RESPONDENTES.

Favor de suplir la siguiente información Fecha _____

Nombre _____

Título _____ teléfono (_____) _____

Empresa _____

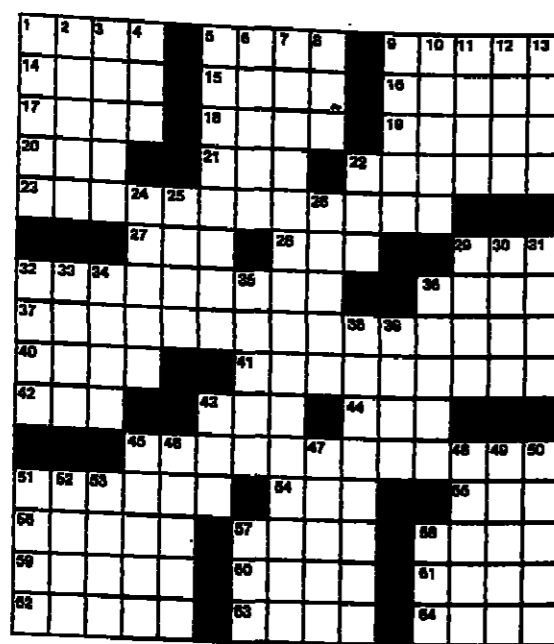
Dirección _____

Ciudad _____ Provincia _____

País _____ Código Postal _____

Firma _____

Línea de Productos _____



ACROSS

1 Eatery
5 Identical
9 Utter
14 Body of knowledge
15 Soho buggie
16 Terra follower
17 Seed coat
18 Roomy vessels
19 Stage extension
20 "Not unusual," Tom Jones bit
21 Lake west of Shanghai
22 Current unit
23 Command to shake a leg
27 Bee: Comb. form
28 U.K. time
29 Mar. follower
32 Mulish
36 Crucifix inscription
37 Accepting with good humor
40 "The fat" — the fire
41 Traps whiz
42 Half a score
43 European salamander
44 Refrain bit

DOWN

1 Allego
2 Ventricles
3 Gambol
4 Teleost fish
5 Having a tiff
6 Gobelin, e.g.
7 Exploiting
8 Little devil
9 Opium source
10 Balzac's "to be"
12 Ending for comment
13 Batman's creator
14 Succeed
15 Use a darning egg
16 Bon (stylishness)
17 Antelope
18 Scissors case
19 Yours, to Yves
20 Show joy
21 Ragged
22 Large fishhook
23 Start of a Dickens title
24 Moslem religion
25 Kind of dental X-ray
26 Rabbit (TV antennae)
27 Approves
28 Park, Edison's workplace
29 "As You Like It" site
30 Nerve: Prefix
31 Rose extract
32 Santa's "runways"
33 Gnat, e.g.
34 Diva Gluck
35 Sandbox toy
36 Teat anagram
37 Mature

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"REMEMBER YOU WAS ONCE A KID LIKE ME, TOO!"
"NO ONE WAS EVER A KID LIKE YOU, DENNIS!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIEBE

YURLT

KEWRAH

EVITLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

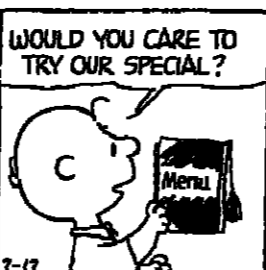
Yesterday's Jumble: BRAVE LOONY VASSAL PUMICE
Answer: What the polite crook used when he held up the public library—A SILENCER

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	28	18	W	Bangkok	32	24	SE
Amsterdam	22	14	W	Beijing	30	22	SE
Antwerp	22	14	W	Bombay	30	22	SE
Bari	28	18	W	Calcutta	30	22	SE
Berlin	22	14	W	Chengdu	30	22	SE
Bombay	30	22	SE	Hong Kong	30	22	SE
Buenos Aires	28	18	W	Kobe	30	22	SE
Cardiff	22	14	W	Manila	30	22	SE
Cebu	30	22	SE	Osaka	30	22	SE
Dublin	22	14	W	Seoul	30	22	SE
Edinburgh	22	14	W	Singapore	30	22	SE
Geneva	22	14	W	Taipei	30	22	SE
Helsinki	22	14	W	Tokyo	30	22	SE
London	22	14	W				
Lyon	22	14	W				
Madrid	28	18	W				
Moscow	22	14	W				
Nairobi	30	22	SE				
Paris	22	14	W				
Peking	30	22	SE				
Rangoon	30	22	SE				
Reykjavik	22	14	W				
Rome	28	18	W				
Stockholm	22	14	W				
Tientsin	30	22	SE				
Yokohama	30	22	SE				

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL SHOW: FRANKFURT: Sunny, 18-24; LONDON: Cloudy, 18-24; MADRID: Sunny, 20-28; NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 20-28; PARIS: Partly cloudy, 20-28; ROME: Partly cloudy, 20-28; TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 20-28; WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 20-28; ZURICH: Partly cloudy, 20-28.

PEANUTS



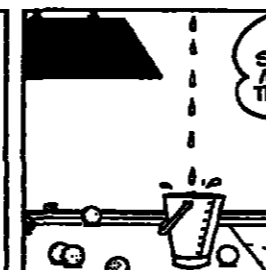
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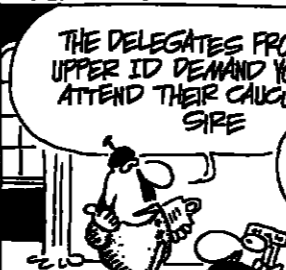
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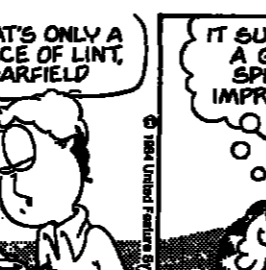
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

HUBERT HUMPHREY:
A Biography

By Carl Solberg. 572 pp. \$19.95.
Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Eugene J. McCarthy

CARL SOLBERG has done a thorough job in collecting information and commentary on Hubert Humphrey, man and politician. It is evident that he has read what has been written about Humphrey by Humphrey himself and by others. He has included information gathered through the techniques of what is called "oral history," and, according to the preface of the book, studied the Humphrey Papers, recently opened to the public by the Minnesota Historical Society. Out of all this has come a pedestrian book.

The book is substantively not very different from other books that have been written about Senator Humphrey, possibly because there was so little about the Humphrey career that was either private or secret. The public and the private man were much the same.

Although the positive achievements of Hubert Humphrey are noted — his legislative accomplishments (a little overstated), his special gifts as an orator, demonstrated most notably in his civil rights speech at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in 1948, a speech which set the Democratic Party on a course which brought it despite delays and distractions to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 — the overall tone of the book is one of tragedy, marked by Humphrey's failures in his bid for the vice presidency in 1956, and his bid for the presidential nomination in 1960, and finally by his defeat by Richard Nixon in 1968.

Undoubtedly there were distressing, possibly tragic aspects to the Humphrey career, but these were largely offset by his successes and achievements, not fully or appreciatively noted in this book. The energy, time, and spirit that Humphrey gave to speeches are presented almost as though Humphrey was indulging in a bad habit, when in fact it was these speeches and through them that he may well have made his greatest contribution to the good of the commonwealth.

The tragic or near-tragic elements in Humphrey's life were two, both noted with sympathy by Solberg — one his continuing financial difficulties and the other the abusive treatment of him by Lyndon Johnson.



Hubert Humphrey

Humphrey's financial troubles began before he entered politics. They were problems common to most persons coming into adulthood in the Depression years. They continued through most of his political life, and ended only in the years after the 1968 defeat. Running for the presidency was expensive, even in the '50s and '60s when politics was less costly. Humphrey, as the book points out, had no personal fortune, or wealthy relatives to draw on, and only a few persons who might have been called "large" or "reliable" contributors. Much of his support was sparse and marginal, and often from demanding contributors.

The author notes and describes the other tragic strain in the Humphrey career: that of his relationship with Lyndon Johnson, and the abuse he accepted as a part of that relationship, but leaves the reader with no better understanding of either why Johnson so abused Humphrey or of why Humphrey tolerated the abuse.

The book might better have ended without the last chapter entitled "The Man and His Legacy." It reads like something the editor or the publisher asked the author to include in the book.

Eugene J. McCarthy, who represented Minnesota in the United States Senate from 1958 to 1970, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the Phillips & Drew International Tournament in London, Eugenio Torre, a 32-year-old Filipino grandmaster, had lost three games and won none by the 11th round. In last place, he was now paired with the world champion, Anatoli Karpov, of the Soviet Union.

Torre had won from Karpov once before — in Manila 1976 — but the present victory must have provided a much-needed boost for his confidence.

In the Nimzo-Indian Defense, the old Rubinstein move, 5 N-K2, prevents doubled QBPs and circumvents the Huebner variation — 5 B-Q3, N-B3; 6 N-B3, BxNch; 7 PxB, P-Q3 — which is strong for Black.

The point of Black's system with 5... PxB, 6... O-O and 7... B-K2 is to permit White to seize space in the center with 8 P-Q5, which costs time that Black can use for counterplay.

On 9... R-K1, Black recently has been running into trouble from the gambit 10 P-Q6?; B-B1; 11 P-KN3 — for example, 1... R-K3; 2 B-B4, N-R4; 3 B-K3, RxB; 4 Q-N3, N-QB3; 5 B-N2, P-QN3; 6 N-N5, R-K3; 7 N-N2-Q4, which yields White strong positional pressure for his pawn. Accordingly Karpov chose the alternative 9... B-B4, which lets White have the bishop pair at 10 P-Q4, B-N3; 11 N-R4, P-Q3; 12 NxB, PxB.

In place of 13 P-KN3, R-K1; 14 B-KN2, B-N5; 15 B-K3, Q-N2, which was played in the Miles-Adorjan game in Wijk aan Zee in January, Torre created an ambitious gambit with 13 N-N3?; R-K1ch; 14 B-K2, R-K4; 15 B-N2, RxB, which gave White considerable positional compensation for the pawn.

On 16 Q-B1, N-B3, it would have been wrong to play 17 B-B4? because of 17... N-K4! denying White 18 RxB?; 23 P-B4. After 17 O-O, of course, Black's KR remained precariously placed.

Karpov's 19... P-QN4? was a dangerous inversion of moves. He should have played 19... R-B1 and, if 20 Q-R-B1, then 20... RxB; 21 RxB, P-QN4 to be followed by 22... N-B5.

The champion's 20... B-Q2 was a waste of time and his 21... R-B? weak. After 22 RxB, QxR (22... BxR?; 23 P-B4, N-B5; 24 KxBx, PxB; 25 BxN, PxB; 26 Q-K3ch, Black a piece); 23 P-B4, it is unlikely that Black could survive 23... Q-N5; 24 KxBx, PxB (24... Q-N5; 25 Q-K7, Q-B1; 26 BxN, PxB; 27 N-N4, N-QB3; 15 B-N2, P-QN3; 16 N-N5, R-K3; 17 N-N2-Q4, which yields White strong positional pressure for his pawn. Accordingly Karpov chose the alternative 9... B-B4, which lets White have the bishop pair at 10 P-Q4, B-N3; 11 N-R4, P-Q3; 12 NxB, PxB.

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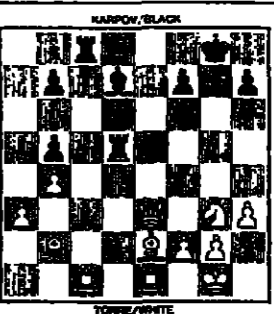
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Position after 21... B-B4

Torre's transaction with 28 NxBP1, KxN; 29 Q-B3ch, N-K4, (29... K-B4?; 30 P-N4ch, KxB; 31 Q-K3mate); 30 PxB, PxB ended material to head for an end-game victory.

Karpov sealed 45... KxP at adjournment, but aware that 46 KxP, K-B2; 47 K-B4, K-B3; 48 K-K3, K-K4; 49 RxB, RxB; 50 KxB brings about a lost king-and-pawn ending, he gave up without resuming play.

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